Indicator Definition: Percentage of adults who have smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who currently smoke some days or every day.

Indicator Overview:

- Smoking is a leading cause of death and disability in the United States and is an important modifiable risk factor.
- Smoking contributes to the development of many kinds of chronic conditions, including cancers, respiratory diseases, and cardiovascular diseases, and “remains the leading preventable cause of premature death in the United States.” It has been estimated that smoking costs the United States $193 billion in annual health-related economic losses and 5.1 million years of potential life lost each year.
- Smoking is also associated with cardiovascular disease. Risk of stroke doubles for those who smoke as compared to those who do not.

Trends: The percentage of smokers in Michigan decreased between 2001 and 2010 from 26.1 percent to 18.9 percent, for a net decrease of over seven percent. Current smoking rates for the United States follow a similar trend to that of Michigan, though Michigan’s rates are slightly higher. Beginning in 2009, fewer than 1 in 5 adults within Michigan and the United States reported being current smokers.

Health Disparities: Gender and racial disparities in the prevalence of current smoking among Michigan adults have diminished over the past decade. In 2010, 23.6 percent of Black males reported current smoking, followed by White males at 20.4 percent, Black females at 18.3 percent, and White females at 16.5 percent.

Links to Other Sources of Information:
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, CDC: [http://www.cdc.gov/brfss](http://www.cdc.gov/brfss)

Links to Related Public Health Programs:
MDCH: Tobacco Control Program: [http://www.michigan.gov/tobacco](http://www.michigan.gov/tobacco)
CDC: Smoking & Tobacco Use: [http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/)